I claim:

1.   An electronic memory having stored therein an algorithm for calculating which centuries will receive a 25th leap year within a repeating life cycle of 86,400 years comprising the steps of:
   (a) applying said 25th leap year to year zero, the first year of the first iteration of the 86,400-year-life-cycle,
   (b) applying said 25th leap year to those century years that are evenly divisible by 400, but not applying said 25th leap year to those century years that are evenly divisible by 3200,
   (c) applying said 25th leap year to year 86,400, the first year of the second iteration of said 86,400-year-life-cycle which starts said 86,400-year-life-cycle over again.

2.   A method of determining which centuries will receive a 25th leap year within a repeating life cycle of 86,400 years comprising the steps of:
   (a) providing a means for applying said 25th leap year to year zero, the first year of the first iteration of the 86,400-year-life-cycle,
   (b) providing a means for applying said 25th leap year to those century years that are evenly divisible by 400, but not applying said 25th leap year to those century years that are evenly divisible by 3200,
   (c) providing a means for applying said 25th leap year to year 86,400, the first year of the second iteration of said 86,400-year-life-cycle which starts said 86,400-year-life-cycle over again.

3.   A perpetual calendar system encompassing a total of 365 days in a common year and 366 days in a leap year where both the common year and the leap year are composed of 12 months and each month is composed of a seven-day recurring week that continuously repeats from week to week, month to month, year to year, century to century, etcetera, wherein the improvement comprising a means for determining which centuries will receive a 25th leap year.

4.   The perpetual calendar system of claim 3 further including April 1 as the first day of the calendar year.

5.   The perpetual calendar system of claim 3 further including April 1 as the first day of spring or the first full day of spring, currently March 21 of the Gregorian calendar.

6.   The perpetual calendar system of claim 3 further including the months of April, October, November, December, January, and February having 30 days each.

7.   The perpetual calendar system of claim 3 further including the months of May, June, July, August, and September having 31 days each.

8.   The perpetual calendar system of claim 3 further including the month of March having 30 days in a common year and 31 days in a leap year.

9.   The perpetual calendar system of claim 3 further including the designation of the century year as the first year of the century, and the designating of the last year of said century, the 100th year, to have 99 as its last two digits, 1999, 2099, etcetera.

10.   The perpetual calendar system of claim 3 further including every century receives 24 leap years starting on the fifth year of said century, year 04, and incremented every four years ending on the ninety-seventh year of said century, year 96.

11.   The perpetual calendar system of claim 3 wherein said perpetual calendar aligns with the solar year after a period of 86,400 years when said 25th leap year is applied to year 0, the first year of the 86,400-year-life-cycle, and said 25th leap year is applied to those century years that are evenly divisible by 400, but not applied to those century years that are evenly divisible by 3200, and finally, when said 25th leap year is applied to year 86,400, the year that starts the 86,400-year cycle anew.